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NOTES FROM MYCOLOGICAL LITERATURE. VII.

W. A. KELLERMAN.

REVISSIONE DELLE FORME DEL GENERE STEGANOSPORIUM CORDA by Dr. Alberto Noelli, published in Malpighia, An. XVII, Fasc. IX, pp. 412-418, contains descriptions of Steg. piriforme Corda, piriforme var. major Ell. & Ev., æsculi Sacc., compactum Sacc., muricatum Bon., cenangioides Ell. & Roth., and betulae Noelli n. sp. (nei rami di Betula alba). Synonyms and text figures of the spores are given.

INFECTION-POWERS OF ASCOSPORES IN ERYSIPHACEÆ, by Ernest S. Salmon, Journal of Botany, May and June 1903 (41:159-165, 204-12) details a series of infection experiments with the ascospores of Erysiphe graminis DC. on Hordeum vulgare. Heretofore experiments carried on by several persons have proved the existence of "biologic forms" of several species, in the conidial stage, of the Erysiphaceæ. The experiments referred to in this paper seem to show conclusively that the infection-powers of the ascospores, of which nothing has hitherto been known, are restricted in a definite manner. The results of the experiments will appear in the Beihefte of the Botanisches Centralblatt.

A VERY COMPREHENSIVE TREATISE ON THE FUNGOUS DISEASES OF GRASSES is that by L. H. Pammel and J. B. Weems in the Iowa Geological Survey, Bulletin 1 (pp. 185-292, 1901). Historical and descriptive notes are given of all the common fungi occurring on the native and cultivated grasses. Very many text figures and plates add much to the value of the article, which will prove very useful to beginners and amateurs, and even to professional botanists. The date in the preface shows that it was completed in 1899, but evidently there was considerable delay in publication. Consequently the nomenclature is not always such as the American mycologists use to-day.

DOTT. C. MASSALONGA IN NOTE MICOLOGICHE published in Malpighia, An. XVII, Fasc. IX, pp. 419-423, discusses the following: (1) Sulla causa di un precoce disseccamento delle foglie di Quercus pubescens Willd. (with description of Gloeosporium nervicolum C. Massal. in litt.); (2) Sull antracnosi delle foglie di Populus tremula L.; (3) Di un ifomicete che vive parassita sul tallo di Candelaria vulgaris A. Massal. (with description of Fusarium lechenicolum C. Massal. in litt.)

A NEW SPECIES OF GEASTER is described and figured in the Botanical Gazette, 36:303-6, Oct. 1903, by George F. Atkinson; it is called Geaster leptospermus Atks. & Coker. It is remarkable in its (1) habitat (on bark of living trees among moss); (2) belongs to the fornicate section of the genus (in which but few

species are listed); (3) the spores are smooth (not echinulate or tuberculate as in the other species). The plants are oval to globose, only 3-4½ mm. in diameter, and inconspicuous before dehiscence takes place. It affects the same situation as Lycoperdon leprosum, with which it is often associated, but the individuals are scattered—never growing in close clusters.

Die Mikrosporen von Anthoceros dichotomus Raddi, Tilletia abscondita Syd. nov. spec., Ann. Mycolog. 1:174-76, March 1903, von H. u. P. Sydow, refers to the microspores found in the genus Sphagnum; after quoting a paragraph from Nawaschin, he adds: "Die 'Mikrosporen' von *Anthoceros dichotomus* gleichen nun sehr denjenigen der *Sphagnum-Arten.* Sie sind kugelig oder fast kugelig, seltener elliptisch, hellbraun, mit warzig-netzförmiger Struktur, analog den meisten Ustilagineen-Sporen, versehen; sie messen 11-17 μ im Durchmesser (selten bis 20 μ lang), sind also grösser als die Mikrosporen der *Sphagnum-Arten,* welche nur 11-12 μ diam. erreichen. Das Epispor ist etwa 2½ μ breit. Wir sind überzeugt, dass auch diese 'Mikrosporen' einer Ustilaginee angehören und benennen unsere Art als *Tilletia? abscondita* Syd. nov. spec."

Jakob Eriksson, in Arkiv för Botanik, Band 1 (pp. 139-146), presents a paper read May 13, 1903, commenting on the researches of Professor H. Marshall Ward and the objections urged to the Mycoplasm Hypothesis. He takes occasion to reaffirm strongly his original view of this matter and I therefore transcribe the following portion of the paper: "I first beg to draw attention to the fact that my theory consists of two essential moments. In the first place I have asserted, that when it is a question of explaining the origin of soral flecks (spots or sori of uredospores) in general, we have to take into account not only external infection from the surroundings (Uredo—and Aecidium-pustules), but also a hitherto unnoticed internal germ of disease in one form or another, and I have based my assertion of the *existence* of an internal germ of disease on such numerous observations in the open and such numerous experiments in isolated glass houses, that I venture to regard this existence as proved, at least until sufficiently comprehensive proofs to the contrary have been produced from some other quarter. In the next place, when attempting to explain the *form* in which such an internal germ of disease could be thought to exist, I have expressed the hypothesis—grounded on anatomical examinations—that in the life of the fungus there may be a period of development previous to the mycelium-stage when the fungus exists in a latent symbiotic life with the protoplasm of the host, and I have proposed the name 'Mycoplasm' for the double organism I had thus supposed. I have, however, expressly emphasized that it was not my intention that this very intricate question should by any means be considered as exhaustively solved, but that I merely wished to main-

tain the hypothesis of Mycoplasm until a better solution should be proposed."

CERCOSPORITES SP., A NEW FOSSIL FUNGUS, by Ernest S. Salmon (Jour. Bot. 41:127-130, April 1903), is the title of a critical review of "Microflora e Microfauna nel disodile di Melilli in Sicilia," L. Pampaloni (Rendiconti della R. Accad. dei Lincei, 11:250-1, 1902). In the latter paper two genera of Erysiphaceæ are described, namely, Uncinulites (U. baccarini) and Erysiphites (E. melilli). After examination of the material Mr. Salmon concludes that the portion called by Dr. Pampaloni a perithecium consists of a single cell—and hence neither of these fossil plants have anything to do with Erysiphaceæ. He ventures no further interpretation of the Erysiphites, "whether of animal or vegetable origin," but the fungus called Uncinulites he regards as referable to the genus Cercospora agreeing in some respects with Cercospora acerina described by Hartig. Salmon concludes his article as follows: "The following diagnosis may be given of this fossil fungus: Cercosporites sp. Hyphæ myceliares filamentosæ singulatim repentes dilute brunneæ septatæ 5-8 μ diam. hinc inde in cellulas magnas 15-23 μ diam. maturitate opacas atrobrunneas plus minus globosas 3-6-catenulatas vel raro biseriatim aggregatas probabiliter pro sclerotiis habendas subito inflat."

ON SPECIALIZATION OF PARASITISM IN THE ERYSIPHACEÆ, by Ernest S. Salmon, referred to previously in these Notes, is published in the Beihefte zum Botanischen Centralblatt, Band XIV, Heft 3, pp. 261-315, pl XVIII. It is a full account of work done, methods, and additional results, pertaining to the question of 'biologic forms,' and to this comprehensive article the interested reader is referred as no brief outline would be satisfactory. A Bibliography of ten entries is included. Convenient tables give a synopsis of the work done by the author.

FUNGUS ENEMIES OF APPLE, PEAR AND QUINCE, by F. L. Stevens, published in the N. C. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bulletin No. 183 (pp. 64-82), April 1903, gives a popular account with several text-figures of the common fungous parasites as Apple Scab, Fire Blight, Rust (Gymnosporangium), Bitter-rot, Pear Scab, Leaf Spot (Septoria), Leaf Blight (Entomosporium), etc.

IN THE OESTERREICHISCHE BOTANISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT for 1903, Nos. 4-8, A. Zahlbruckner publishes an article entitled Vorarbeiten zu einer Flechtenflora Dalmatiens. Several new species are described.

P. DIETEL TRANSFERS UREDO LÆVIUSCULA D. & H., which was published in Erythea, 2:127, based upon material collected in California on Polypodium californicum, to Thekopsora. A reexamination of the material revealed teleutospores; the name now given is Thekopsora læviuscula D. & H. See Annales Mycologici, 1:416. Sept. 1903.

R. MAIRE AND P. A. SACCARDO UNDER THE TITLE SUR UN NOUVEAU GENRE DE PHACIDIACEES, Ann. Mycolog. 1:417-9, Sept. 1903, furnishes the diagnosis of Didymascella Maire et Sacc. gen. nov. "A *Didymasco* sporidiis phæodidymis, nec non habitu ascomatis paraphysibusque recedit, et certe ad Phacidiaceus proxime accedit.

MICHIGAN MUSHROOMS, A FEW OF THE COMMON EDIBLE FUNGI occurring in the State, are described and illustrated by B. O. Longyear in the Mich. Exp. Sta. Bull. 208:79-100, April 1903. The Morels and Puffballs with a general account of the character and structure of Mushrooms occupy the pages — presented in a very acceptable manner for beginners in Mycology.

BACTERIAL SPOT, A NEW DISEASE OF CARNATIONS, by A. F. Woods, is published in Science, N. S. 18:537-8, October 23, 1903. The organism causing this spot disease is said to be quite distinct from the orange-colored Bacterium dianthi described on this host by Arthur and Bolley. Successful inoculations have been made; complete cultural characters for various media will be determined. The author says that under natural conditions the bacteria appear to gain entrance to the leaves and stems from the slight injuries produced by the red spider and by other causes.

MYCOLOGISCHE FRAGMENTE VON PROF. DR. FRANZ V. HÖHNEL in Wien, published in Annales Mycologici, 1:391-414, contains the descriptions of a large number of new species and also the following genera: Heimerlia novum Myxomycetum (Echinosteliacearum) genus; Siropatella n. g. Excipulacearum; Agyriellopsis n. g. Excipulacearum. Critical notes on several species also are given. Concerning Exosporium rosæ Fuckel the author states that it is no Exosporium; it is Cercospora rosæ (Fuckel) de Höhnel with synonomy as follows: Exosporium rosæ Fckl. Symb. Myc., Cercospora rosicola Allesch. & Schnabl (non Pass.) F. Bavar. 498, C. rosæ-alpinæ C. Mass. and C. hypophylla Cavara.

VERSUCHE MIT HETEROECISCHEN ROSTPILZEN, Vorläufige Mitteilung, by W. Tranzschel, Centrbl. Bakt. Parasit. Infek. 2. Ab. 11:106, 1903, states in part as follows: "In einer Reihe von Versuchen gelang es durch Aussaat der Sporen von Aecidium leucospermum DC. (auf Anemone nemorosa L.) auf Sorbus Aucuparia L. die Uredosporen von Ochrospora Sorbi (Oud.) Diet. zu erzeugen. Puccinia Polygoni amphibii Pers. (auf Polyg. amphibium L.) ergab das Aecidium sanguinolentum Lindr. auf Geranium palustre L. und G. pratense L. Die der Pucc. Polygoni amphibii Pers. entsprechende Micro-Art) ist Pucc. Morthieri Körn."